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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Gabon

Prime Minister Rejects HCR Appeal To Review Cabinet List

AB0111193094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Gabon, negotiations between the government and the High Council of the Resistance [HCR] are inching toward a deadlock. Yesterday, Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe, the deputy HCR chairman, urged Prime Minister Paulin Obame Nguema to reconsider his position on the composition of the government following the opposition's refusal to join the government. In reply, the prime minister announced this morning that he will not review the cabinet list, in which he has assigned six out of the 27 posts to the opposition. Jean-Claude Franck Medome spoke to the prime minister on the phone.

[Begin recording] [Nguema] My reaction is simple. I have no comment to make. We held negotiations in Paris; we continued them here in Gabon, and in my view, they even dragged on rather too long. The country must absolutely set to work. I have assumed my responsibility, and [words indistinct] that I have submitted to the head of state.

[Medome] At a news conference yesterday, the HCR appealed to you, as the prime minister, to reconsider your position in order that peace may be preserved in Gabon. How do you view the HCR's call?

[Nguema] The main thing is to avoid building up pressure. We are not at war. We want to build our country. We want to build our young democratic country, a young country with all its weaknesses and inadequacies. It is up to everyone to contribute to its development. There is no point in issuing threats even if they are [word indistinct]. That is not good. I should not have to reconsider a job I that I have already done. Everyone must show a sense of responsibility in his job, but I cannot draw up another cabinet list 24 or 48 hours later simply because HCR members think it does not suit them.

[Medome] All the same, Mr. Prime Minister, you are faced with a difficult situation. What will you do should the HCR members refuse to join the government?

[Nguema] I remain open to dialogue. I have told them several times that I am not a man who wishes to exclude others. I will welcome with open arms anyone who wishes to join me in governing the country and building our beautiful country.

[Medome] Are you going to impose a deadline....

[Nguema, interrupting] I am not going to impose any deadline. A government has been formed; it will be installed, and the members will set to work. I think that is what all the people in this country are hoping for.

[Medome] There is one question I would like to ask once more, Mr. Prime Minister, if I may. Are you going to review your cabinet list?

[Nguema, laughing] In any case, that is not on the cards.

[Medome] Are you going to review your cabinet list to fill the four posts?

[Nguema] I have told you that is not on the cards. [end recording]

Zaire

Fuel Price Increases Reported

AB3010162894 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As of tomorrow, Zairians will have to spend a little more money for fuel or means of transport. Fuel sellers have once again increased the pump price of gasoline from 1,150 to 1,540 new zaires per liter since this morning. Household budgets will certainly be disrupted in the week beginning tomorrow given the impact that fuel increases have on the prices of consumer goods and services. Already this morning, commuters were surprised by the promptitude with which bus and taxi drivers adjusted their rates due to the increase in fuel prices.

Deputy President, Minister on Spending Cuts

MB0111101094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Interview with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg in the parliamentary studio in Cape Town by political correspondent Max du Preez in the Johannesburg studio—live; passages within quotation marks in Afrikaans]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Du Preez] "Good evening, welcome. The government's comprehensive measures to cut expenditure announced this weekend elicited mixed reaction. The plan, which includes, among others, the reduction of the civil service and the privatization of state property, has been welcomed by business institutions but criticized by trade unions. Can the plan rescue the country from its financial plight? How will it affect ordinary people? To discuss the issue, we have in our parliamentary studio in Cape Town the acting president, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, and also Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg. Good evening, sirs."

Mr. Mbeki, should I address you as Mr. Acting President, or is Mr. Mbeki okay?

[Mbeki] It's perfectly all right, Max.

[Du Preez] In your statement on Saturday, you talked about a major campaign and the bold and imaginative shift in approach. Now is this hype, or is this really such a dramatic departure, such a grand scheme that's going to transform our society?

[Mbeki] I think, Max, one of the things that we need to say from the beginning is that the government of national unity is indeed committed to this objective of achieving a better life for all the people of South Africa. It's very fundamental and very important. It's in that context that the government has therefore been looking at government finances and the manner in which government is organized. And we believe that some major changes need to take place in order to create the possibility from the government side to make its own contribution to the achievement of a better life for all, and government is quite serious. It's not hype. It's not rhetoric. It's a firm determination to bring about certain changes.

[Du Preez] Are you hoping that the symbolism of cutting the salaries of top government officials will not be lost on parliamentarians and people in the civil service?

[Mbeki] It's more than symbolism, Max. It's an actual process of addressing the quantity of national wealth—that volume of national wealth that goes to recurrent expenditure. We want to bring that down so that that wealth which is generated in that manner goes to addressing this matter of creating a better life for all our people. Sure, we would like that society in general—in the first instance, the public sector—should respond to that, to understand that the economy does not produce

sufficient wealth to sustain things which might be correct in terms of higher standards of living and so on, but we don't have the capacity to pay those sort of salaries, and therefore I'm saying it's not symbolic. It's the beginning of a process.

[Du Preez] Is it only going to be parliamentarians in that list of people who are going to have their salaries cut?

[Mbeki] We've said quite clearly that there is a remuneration commission that is going to be established. The cabinet has approved legislation for that. The remuneration commission need to look at that question, and certainly one of the issues it must address about salaries of parliamentarians must be in the context of achieving this object of reducing government expenditures so that they become available for the delivery of this better life.

[Du Preez] Can I ask you both the question? What impact will the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] have on future monetary and fiscal planning?

[Liebenberg] Deputy President, perhaps I should start with that. You know the RDP is such a fundamental issue of the government's objectives and commitments that it's really a cornerstone in the whole financial planning. The financial exercise and discipline needs to support the government's commitment. So in drawing the budget for next year, for argument's sake, after taking off interest which needs to be paid, the very next item that's addressed is in fact the commitment to the RDP fund. So it's that fundamental in the whole fiscal and monetary design and commitment of the government.

[Du Preez] Mr. Mbeki?

[Mbeki] Yes. So we're not addressing it as government. We can't address merely the matter of government expenditure. We've got to address the entirety of an economic policy, and monetary policy must be an important part of that, and the foreign exchange is an important part of that; industrialization, productivity, industrial relations, and all of these issues. What the government has done with regard to the matters we are talking about tonight was to address a particular element in an entire economic framework. But think, Max, it's important to bear in mind centrally this point that what the government is trying to address is sustainable development which has an impact on improving the life of the people.

[Du Preez] "Mr. Liebenberg, the new campaign talks of a basic reconsideration of priorities. What are the new priorities?"

[Liebenberg] "Mr. du Preez, I think the government has, from the very beginning, cited the objectives it has set. First, it wants to narrow the gaps in social standards between the least privileged and those at the top of the scale. Second, the basic elements of existence must be addressed and all that is happening now is that the financial discipline to make it possible is being put in place. We cannot continue to spend money as we've been

doing in the past. There is such a great need for money in various departments to make this restructuring and development possible that we simply have to take from expenditure which is no longer effective."

[Du Preez] Mr. Mbeki, when your statement mentioned privatization, the capitalists and the free marketeers rejoiced, and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] warned against a garage sale of the nation's assets. Can you give us a closer glimpse of what you had in mind?

[Mbeki] Well, the first thing that we have to do, Max, as a government, is to make a tally of the assets that the government has. We've got to do an audit of what there is in terms of public assets. And then we've got to say, are those assets being used effectively for purposes of creating this better life that we are talking about? How do you reposition all of that to address this particular objective? So the first and immediate thing is to complete that sort of audit. And in terms of further movement, whether full privatization or partial privatization or no privatization, that's got to then be addressed in the context of the overall objective that we are trying to pursue on these objectives that are spelled out in the Reconstruction and Development Program. So we're not yet at a stage where we are taking specific decisions about any of these assets. As I'm saying, we need to determine, in the first instance, what are those assets, and then, having done that, to say how should we restructure that entire asset base of the state so that it is consistent with these objectives that are spelled out in the RDP.

[Liebenberg] Mr. Deputy President, of the six items that we announced, I find it interesting that the press locked onto the privatization and the public service staff as the two most important. In fact, what we're talking about is more than privatization. There are many assets which are not effectively and optimally used, and it's those assets that need to be addressed first of all. Why should we be in the center city's most expensive rental properties? Do we have assets—motor cars, vacant land—that are not used effectively? To me, those are the first issues that need to be addressed before we go any further.

[Du Preez] "But while the hype [preceding word in English], as you say, focuses on privatization, there are people who also wish to know how long this process of considering matters will take? Can we, for instance, talk of privatization within the next 18 months? And do we indeed have the Eskoms [Electricity Supply Commission] and Transnets [public transportation company] in mind?"

[Liebenberg] "Well, Mr. Du Preez, we have everything in mind. Anything. But what we have to do first, as the deputy president has pointed out, is to set up a committee to investigate, first, what are the advantages and disadvantages of every possible aspect to be privatized. Then we have to consider how we can privatize in order to ensure that the benefits reach the people. The only

way—indeed, the quickest way, if I may put it that way—to become bankrupt is to sell the assets and then waste the money. So there are many aspects that have to be addressed in this privatization process. Not only who, but also how and which assets."

[Du Preez] "The plan also involves drastic cuts in state expenditure. Will that not inevitably mean undermining services to the public?"

[Liebenberg] "Part of the process of reducing state expenditure is the whole process of being more effective, and that includes issues like land which is not being effectively utilized, offices which are not being utilized effectively. It includes everything, much of which actually aims to improve service to the public."

[Du Preez] Mr. Mbeki, we seem to be continuing with separate structures and bureaucracies, especially in some of the old homelands. Isn't that the first place where we should look at?

[Mbeki] Well, I mean, that's one of the issues that we addressed in the statement, that we are setting up new state structures which include the formation of new state administrations, the dissolution, in a sense, of the old TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] and self-governing administrations, the old Republic of South Africa administrations, and the formation, therefore, of new structures, plus defining properly the relationship between central government, provincial government, and the new local government structures that are being established. That process is on course.

It's not easy, it's complicated, but nothing is being kept as it was. That process of integration and the formation of new state structures is taking place, but clearly one of the things that is going to be very important is that fiscal discipline will need to apply to all of those structures of government—central, provincial, local—so that we don't have a situation where you have kind of runaway expenditure taking place, for instance, at lower levels of government, whereas central government is pursuing a particular course. That's one of the elements that is important, and the fiscal and financial commission is important to this process. It's part of, as I was saying, to make sure that the public sector makes a proper contribution to the reconstruction and development of the country, and this matter of the relationship between the various levels of government is an important element of that.

[Du Preez] Can we ask you both the question: The very essence of the RDP means an increase in social spending. Now we want to cut back on spending. Does that mean departments can cut back and then claim again, in terms of the RDP?

[Mbeki] No, Max, the very essence, the very essence of the RDP is a better life for all on a sustainable basis. Where do you start with regard to that, given the reality that we, all of us, inherit? I don't think you necessarily

start with higher social spending. You want to start by posing the question: What is it that we need to do today which will ensure that there is a better life for all on a sustainable basis? I think, therefore, the concept is wrong, that the first thing that you do is to hand out a better social benefit today, if the result of that is going to be that you'll not be able to do that in two years and in 20 years from now.

So you need a strategy, you need a concept. Economic growth has got to be very fundamental to RDP. Job creation. And where you have the wealth of the country absorbed in paying salaries of public servants, rather than going to creating jobs, then surely you must address that. So I think the notion is wrong that reconstruction and development means necessarily, from day one, you know, better handouts. In the end, you want a sustainable basis to address that matter of social security and all of these sorts of things.

[Liebenberg] Just to come back to that issue, Mr. Du Preez: The government has not stated that it wants to cut expenditure. What it has committed itself to over a five-year period is not to allow government consumption to increase in real terms. Because the budget is finite, to do the expenditure on the social issues that need to be addressed, we actually have to move the cards around, and reprioritize, and in that context, the Reconstruction and Development Fund that has been created—2.5 billion last year—is used as a vehicle to facilitate the reallocation of spending that needs to take place.

[Du Preez] Deputy President Mbeki, Minister Liebenberg, thank you very much for your presence here and for your time. That's all we have time for.

Technological Cooperation Agreement Signed With Russia

MB0111072894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0244 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA—Technological and scientific co-operation between the Russian Federation and South Africa is to be extended, Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Dr. Ben Ngubane said in Pretoria on Monday [31 October].

He and Russian Deputy Minister of Science and Technological Policy Zurab Yakobashvili signed a joint statement of intent in this regard at the opening of an exhibition of advanced Russian technology at Pretoria University.

"This will, I hope, be followed by the signing of a protocol that will, inter alia, contain practical steps to implement this intention of greater co-operation," Dr. Ngubane said.

He called on South African universities, technikons and science councils to "explore every possibility" of working with Russian institutions. "In that way our base

to support the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would be strengthened."

Dr. Ngubane said Russian expertise could complement South Africa's in several areas, including mining, diamond production, the processing of raw materials and energy supply.

Mr. Yakobashvili said Russia had upliftment programmes similar to the RDP. It would be to the mutual benefit of the two countries to exchange expertise in order to solve common development problems. Much had already been achieved towards this goal.

Russian Science and Technology Ministry official Dr. Kirill Chekotillo said the protocol on co-operation would be signed as soon as formal approval—"a mere formality"—had been given by both governments.

The exhibition, open until Wednesday, was jointly organised by Russian institutions, Pretoria University and the Foundation for Research and Development in South Africa. The exhibits, described as "absolutely unique," are to be explained by 40 Russian scientists and researchers.

Police Find Cache of Arms From U.S. in Pretoria

MB3010105794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA—A cache containing about 100 "highly-sophisticated" firearms and between 20,000 and 30,000 rounds of ammunition was found by police on a Pretoria small-holding late on Saturday [29 October] afternoon, spokesman Capt. Evan Johnson said on Sunday.

Apart from weapons, the container included survival equipment such as sleeping bags, camouflage uniforms and radio equipment. Capt. Johnson said the cache had come from the United States and its owner was in America. Police believed the cache was to be sold for financial gain.

He said the owners of the plot had not known of the container's contents, adding police searched the small-holding after receiving information. There had been no arrests and police were still combing the area.

Ramaphosa Dismisses Speculation of Leaving Job

MB3110154894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 31 SAPA—Constitutional Assembly [CA] Chairman Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa said on Monday [31 October] he was deeply committed to completing the historic task of the writing of South Africa's final constitution. Answering a press question, he said he often wondered about the origin of speculation that he might have other plans. He had been elected chairman of the CA in May this year and this remained his position.

He had committed himself to the task, which he—and Deputy Chairman Mr. Leon Wessels—would like to see completed. Mr. Ramaphosa said the CA hoped maximum public participation would evince itself in the constitution-writing process. Full consent had been obtained among parliamentary political parties in working out modules for the CA's work time-frame, which represented "plain sailing" compared with what had happened in other countries. The scene had now been set for the real drafting of the final constitution to start.

"I am confident we can achieve success" as "we move to another miracle." When the CA resumed work in January next year, it would be expected to move with maximum speed to produce the draft of the constitution for public distribution by the end of October. Any extension of the two-year deadline laid down by the interim Constitution for the adoption of the final constitution would have to be decided on by the full CA and require a constitutional amendment. He would not want to influence a decision in any direction.

Mr. Wessels said there would be inter-action in the constitution-writing process with other governmental structures such as provincial governments.

—The CA management committee decided earlier on Monday that the CA's proposed budget would be scrutinised by Mr. Ramaphosa and the directorate and a report made to the constitutional committee next Monday [7 November].

South African Press Review for 2 Nov

MB0211114694

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government's 'Belt-Tightening' Program Commendable—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 October in its page 6 editorial finds the government's "belt-tightening" program "commendable." According to Deputy President Mbeki, government departments will "begin 'reprioritisation' programmes which will see the redeployment of personnel and resources to increase the efficiency of the public service and release new resources for the Reconstruction and Development Programme." The paper wishes the government "luck in this gigantic task, for our future depends to a great extent on these and other measures being successfully implemented."

THE STAR

'Tough Action' for AWOL MK Troops—The time has come for "tough action against disgruntled MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] recruits to the new South African National Defence Force [SANDF]," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 November.

"Whatever grievances they nursed and whatever the temptations they suffered, their behaviour cannot be condoned. An ill-disciplined army is worse than no army." "At various times in recent weeks the malcontents have stoned Sphiwe Nyanda, former MK chief of staff and now a senior SANDF general; jeered Joe Modise, former MK commander and now Defence Minister, and—in a minority of cases—defied Mandela's injunction to return to assembly points." THE STAR believes the recruits who failed to report back "should be summarily dismissed as unreliable soldiers." Those who reported back but who went absent without leave after receiving their pay, must be punished or discharged.

Call for Government Intervention in Taxi Wars—A second editorial on the same page notes that the "casualty toll of the taxi wars grows," and since the taxi owners are "manifestly unable to control it, firm intervention by the Government is needed." "There is quite enough lawlessness abroad in our fragile society without allowing this anarchy to endanger one more life."

SOWETAN

'Tough Action' for MK Troops—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 November comments on the "most unsoldierly" behavior of the former MK troops who abandoned the Wallmannstal military base, saying: "An army that is so disorderly that some of its men would take their pay and go shopping cannot describe itself as an army." The country "cannot be held to ransom in such an irresponsible way any longer." These troops are "sully[ing] the name of a proud liberation army and comrades who gave their lives to our struggle for freedom. Tough action must be taken." The paper calls for the dismissal of those who "refuse to listen" and who act "like petulant schoolchildren."

BUSINESS DAY

Education Inequality—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 November in a page 10 editorial comments on the funding disparities between schools in the townships and the better-endowed government schools, saying: "It is simply not possible that those disparities can be eliminated through increased allocations to the Education Department from the national Budget." The answer lies in "greater departmental efficiencies." The solution also lies "outside government—a greater 'social responsibility' commitment by the private sector towards providing bursaries and other assistance to deserving pupils at those schools."

ILANGA

Premier Wants To 'Grab' Griqua Land—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 27-29 October in a page 6 editorial says: "Urgency, sharp intellects and lack of prevarication are needed to sort out once and for all this matter of Eastern Cape Premier Mr. Raymond Mhlaba wanting to grab the land of the Grikas in East Griqualand that is part of KwaZulu/Natal, that he prefers to have under his

province. He does this knowing full well that according to the borders stipulated in the interim constitution this land falls under KwaZulu/Natal." "We trust that the leadership of the ANC will tell Mr. Mhlaba plainly to forget about East Griqualand. We specify the ANC, because Mr. Mhlaba is a member of the organization, even though he is a leader for all of us." "Let there be a lesson in this, that land cannot be labelled Xhosa, Zulu, English, Afrikaner, Sotho or whatever grouping. No one can just grab land and claim people for him. If borders must be respected."

BEELD

Government Restructuring Plan Welcomed—"Six months after the Mandela government took over, it has sent out its strongest signal to date that it wants to send South Africa in a new direction," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 31 October. "The background to the announcement at the weekend about drastic plans for restructuring is the past six months during which the gap between reality and the ideal was becoming greater. It was the six months in which the gravy train became an express train, the government failed to make notable progress with its housing program, and the specter of further taxes and levies was raised." The reality, says BEELD, is that "there is no money to carry out the essential plans. And if the foundation for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] fails to materialize, South Africans can forget about a peaceful, protected existence. More unemployment, crime, and social disintegration will lie ahead for everyone." "In the light of the above, we welcome the announcement that the government is to drastically tightening its belt, that it is busy with long-term planning in order to realize its goals, that budget discipline will become the watchword, and that privatization rather than heavier taxation is being looked at as a means of generating income." With the announcements on privatization, "The ANC hopefully has finally turned its back on socialism, nationalization, and state

control—policies which over the past few years it has systematically changed in favor of a market oriented approach."

Afrikaner Homeland 'Reality'—A second editorial on page 8 of BEELD states: "The Afrikaner homelander's dilemma of an irreconcilable theory and practice is illustrated by an address before the homeland council last week. On the theoretical side, Prof. Carel Boshoff referred to the Afrikaners' need for an own state to ensure their survival and freedom. There is nothing wrong with his argument; an own country is certainly the ideal for each nation. The question is how to achieve it, where, and with what means." "The only practical way out is to accept the reality, which is that the majority of right-wingers—if not the majority of Afrikaners—live in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, where they can work, educate their children, exercise their religion and their culture, and participate in all levels of political activity, all with relative freedom. By standing with the whole Afrikaner community, they can protect and develop their culture countrywide."

RAPPORT

Government Faces 'Realism' in Savings Announcement—"If the economy does not reach its full potential soon, we will all go under," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 30 October. "There will be no money for even the most basic health services and education, while the ideal of a house for every family will remain a mirage. That is the background against which the government's dramatic announcement on saving and reductions, the restructuring of the civil service, and the privatization of state corporations should be seen." The past 6 months has been a "schooling in realism" for many members of the government. "The ANC in particular simply reached a point where it had to choose between its attachment to its socialist past and its ability to deliver on its promises to its millions of supporters. Getting the country on course is more important than slogans, promises of foreign aid, and the ability to toyi-toyi [protest dance]."

Angola

UNITA 'Has Reservations' on Lusaka Accord

LD0111162194 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] made a first official declaration today regarding the Lusaka accord. Miguel Moreira reports.

[Moreira] UNITA has reservations about the accord initialled yesterday in Lusaka. Despite a commitment to peace and national reconciliation, Paulo Lukamba believes much still needs to be done. In this statement read in Huambo, Lukamba, better known as Gato, welcomes the Lusaka results. [passage omitted]

Gato: Government Offensive Threatens Agreement

LD0111210294 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angola: After 19 years of war and 11 months of negotiations, the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have finally concluded a peace agreement. [passage omitted] However, many shadows are still hanging over the peace process: The fighting in the Huambo area has been particularly violent for several days now. [passage omitted]

If the government offensive in the direction of UNITA's headquarters were to continue, the peace agreement would quite simply be called into doubt—this is what one of UNITA's leaders, Paulo Gato, has just told you, Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Gato, in French] UNITA wholeheartedly supports the signing of the Lusaka draft agreement, but at the same time, we say that this agreement will not be applicable on the ground unless the government stops all offensive movements, above all those aimed at Huambo and Soyo, in the province of Zaire.

In the event of an act of aggression after the signing of the agreement, quite clearly UNITA will not wait with its arms folded; we will defend ourselves with all the means at our disposal.

[Dupont] But what do you view as aggression? For example, if the government troops advance further toward Huambo—do you consider this to be an act of aggression?

[Gato] Absolutely. Our reaction will be to resist—there will be complete resistance.

[Dupont] But will this not compromise the official signing of the agreement on 15 November?

[Gato] Then let us choose between the military victory that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of

Angola] wants, and the peace agreement that has just been concluded. Let us choose. [end recording] [passage omitted]

MPLA's Reaction to Protocol 'One of Prudence'

LD0111202494 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government's reaction to the Lusaka Protocol has been one of prudence, that it is too soon for big celebrations. MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Secretary General Lopo do Nascimento told our Correspondent Carlos Albuquerque that the implementation of the accord will not be easy.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted: Albuquerque's introduction]

[Nascimento] The reconciliation, the entire process of the implementation of the agreement, will not be all that straightforward, it will be difficult. Let us hope that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] returns to the fold of the Angolan family, not with a strategy of confrontation, as happened in 1982 [year as heard], but with a strategy of reconciliation that this time really will give peace a chance to be here to stay.

[Albuquerque] There are still outstanding issues, like the definition of a security status for Jonas Savimbi. Will that be done before 15 November?

[Nascimento] Yes. Yes, yes.

[Albuquerque] And if it is not, the government will not sign the accord?

[Nascimento] No. We need to have it all clearly laid down and settled. When we sign we must know what the rules of the game are. [end recording]

[Albuquerque] Meanwhile, reports have reached here that government troops have recaptured the oil town of Soyo and are now at the doors of Huambo, where UNITA has its general headquarters. Other reports say that the government forces have actually entered Huambo and that fierce fighting is going on in the city.

There are also reports that UNITA has launched operations in various parts of the country in a bid to recapture economically important areas in the diamond and oil-rich regions.

There is expected to be an escalation of the fighting throughout the country between now and 17 November, the likely date for the cease-fire to come into force. Many more lives are bound to be lost in Angola before peace finally arrives from Lusaka.

This is Carlos Albuquerque reporting from Luanda for RTP.

UNITA Signed Accord Under 'Great Pressure'*LD0111210194 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[Quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] men in Lisbon have doubts about whether the Lusaka agreement will ever be signed by Jonas Savimbi and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. They believe that negotiations should have focused first of all on cease-fire terms, and fear that between now and the 17 November the Angolan government forces may take Huambo. Such are the concerns of a movement which, two years ago, lost some of its main leaders in the Luanda massacre:

[Correspondent] One of life's little ironies: Exactly two years ago the dogs of war were unleashed in Luanda. Leading UNITA figures were killed. The movement estimates that 15,000 of its sympathizers disappeared at the hands of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. Two years on, an accord has been initialled in Lusaka. The Black Cockerel's men in Lisbon doubt whether any peace will come of it. They have strong doubts over whether this accord will ever be signed, and, even if it is, whether it will endure in practice:

[UNITA's Rui Oliveira—captioned] "At the moment the MPLA is in a state of military euphoria, because they believe they will get to, and capture Huambo, that the space of time between today's initialling of the accord and the signing of the cease-fire protocol on the 17th will suffice for them to take Huambo. This will not come to pass, but if it did it would obviously jeopardize the entire Lusaka process."

[Correspondent] Rui Oliveira pointed to UNITA's consistent stance of only consenting to consider any agreements after a cease-fire was established, and that it only gave way on this score because of pressure from the international community.

[Rui Oliveira] "We always made the point that guns must fall silent before we put our initials to any piece of paper. But the international community thought differently and we were subjected to great pressure to initial the document. So it was done. Had we not done so, we would once more have been accused of not wanting peace." [passage omitted]

'Unconfirmed Reports' Say Huambo, Soyo in Government Hands*MB0111194994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Has the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] lost the city of Huambo or not? That is the question doing the rounds. Unconfirmed reports say that both Huambo and Soyo are under the control of government forces. Angolan

military authorities have neither denied nor confirmed the reports. A well-placed source says although those cities might not have been effectively taken by government forces, the fact is that violent clashes are taking place in the respective outlying areas. This suggests that government forces could take those cities within the next few days. Media reports have only cited unconfirmed reports, but one thing is certain: The battlefield has undergone a complete change. UNITA's headquarters is under strong attack, and some people even say that most of UNITA's senior cadres are no longer in the city of Huambo. Abundant information that could confirm the reports will be released over the next few days.

Military Situation Viewed in Huambo, Soyo, Elsewhere*MB0211062994 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] There was no official confirmation today of reports doing the rounds yesterday that the government forces were already fighting the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] inside the city of Huambo. An authorized military source who asked to remain anonymous told members of the foreign press in Luanda today that Huambo was not yet under the control of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. He confirmed, though, that the FAA forces now hold positions much closer to Huambo, Angola's second largest city. That source declined to specify where the positions occupied by the FAA forces are at this stage. This happens at a time when all sorts of contradicting rumors are emerging concerning the situation in and around the city of Huambo. By yesterday, it was only known that fierce fighting was taking place along the Cucuma-Longonjo line, in a westerly direction in relation to the city.

Independent sources in religious and humanitarian organizations operating in Huambo have said that the military situation is still far from threatening to UNITA's defensive positions, thereby giving the lie to reports that FAA forces had been deployed in the vicinity of Cahala. Those sources have also described as relatively calm the situation in the town of Chinguar, more to the east, in the direction of Kuito and on the border between Huambo and Bie Provinces.

The government military source we have been quoting also said the FAA forces do not plan to attack and take the city of Huambo at this stage, but he added that the city will be under siege and intensive pressure from now on. All its outlets will be controlled and the government forces will dictate the rules of the game. Only time can tell whether the government will be able to fulfill its current military plans concerning Huambo. All information available at this stage must be evaluated with a great deal of care, because it is impossible to get reports confirmed by independent sources. Increasingly, each of

the sides is controlling information and using it as a weapon to back its own strategy.

Our source also disclosed that the FAA forces have occupied over the last few days a number of important positions along the Benguela-Huila axis and in the northern part of Huila Province, on the border with Huambo Province—particularly the area of Chipindo. According to that source, the Benguela-Huila axis is now completely free. The government forces are also claiming they regained control over the areas of Catengue and Chongoroi.

Concerning Soyo, there continues to be no official confirmation that the FAA forces have reoccupied that oil-rich area. The official source we have been quoting from only told us that the FAA forces are very close to the capital of Soyo District.

A number of sources in the oil sector have said the government forces are already in control of Cuanda oil base, which is in fact only a few kilometers away from the town of Soyo.

UNITA: Accord Implemented if MPLA Stops Huambo, Soyo Attack

MB0211071594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Nov 94

["Declaration" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission Standing Committee in Huambo on 1 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Lusaka Protocol was initiated by the Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators in Lusaka at 2300 on 31 October. In terms of the Lusaka Protocol, the warring sides in the Angolan conflict signed an undertaking for peace and national reconciliation among the Angolan people. UNITA hereby conveys its support for the efforts made by the two sides, which showed political maturity over 11 long months of peace talks that led to the signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

UNITA would also like to congratulate His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, the mediator in the Lusaka peace talks. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye showed both perseverance and (?wisdom) as he led this very difficult process.

We would like to convey our gratitude to His Excellency Frederick Chiluba, head of state of Zambia, the country which hosted the peace talks. President Frederick Chiluba never spared any efforts to create the right material, moral, and psychological conditions that permitted the peace talks to progress to their end.

We would also like to take this opportunity to declare that all efforts made by the two sides and by the international community—the United Nations in particular—for peace in this country, will only see their

practical implementation on the ground if the government forces stop the offensive moves they are currently launching on Huambo and Soyo, in Zaire Province.

UNITA is willing to take all the subsequent steps in accordance with the terms of the Lusaka Protocol and it calls on all Angolan people to look on the future with confidence and tolerance, so all Angolan people can coexist in peace.

[Issued] Huambo, 1 November 1994

[Signed] UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee

Huambo City Reportedly Under Siege

LD0211103294 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We have on the line our colleague Mateus Goncalves of Radio (Lac) in Angola. What is the latest information about the military operations near Huambo?

[Goncalves] The information we have at this time is that the city is under siege. A military source contacted this morning believes this means that the city is under the control of the government forces although there has been no assault on the city so far. But the military source believes there is already strategic control, in military terms, of the city of Huambo. It appears that the situation is similar in Soyo.

[Announcer] Has the government confirmed it is about to take Soyo?

[Goncalves] There is only confirmation regarding Soyo but not Huambo. There is an actual occupation of a number of outer areas of Huambo.

[Announcer] What is the situation with regard to villages or areas in the provinces of Benguela and Huila?

[Goncalves] At present all areas in Benguela are controlled by the government. The last municipality to be taken last weekend, which was still under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control, was the municipality of Chongoroi—that was retaken by government troops.

With regard to Huila province, there were two municipalities which have now been retaken, namely, Caconda and the municipality of Chipindo near Huambo. This means that all municipalities in Huila are controlled by government troops.

Mozambique

Continuing Reportage on National Elections, Results

Voting Trends in Gaza, Tete Viewed

MB0111121494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Reports from Xai Xai, the capital of Gaza Province, say that in the final counting of

the vote in Gaza Province's Chokwe District, Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party presidential candidate, is ahead with more than 55,600 votes. Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] candidate in the presidential elections, is second with 893 votes. Maximo Dias, the Patriotic Alliance [AP, including the Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party and the Patriotic Action Front] presidential candidate, is third with 402 votes.

In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 46,420 votes, with the Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] in second with 2,899 votes. Renamo managed 1,399 votes and is in third.

Out of a total of 2,898 registered voters in Gaza Province's northern Chigubo District, 2,347 voters cast their ballots. Joaquim Chissano received 1,727 votes compared with Afonso Dhlakama's 164 votes. In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 1,113 votes, the UD 301, and Renamo 200. One curious development in Chigubo District is that Joaquim Chissano received 73 votes in (Anal), where Renamo used to have its main base. Dhlakama only received 55 votes. Frelimo also did better than the other parties in the legislative elections for the area.

Also in the northern section of Gaza Province, the vote indicates that Chissano and his party continue to have the upper hand in Massingir and Chicualacuala. In Massingir, Chissano received 6,035 votes, compared with 51 votes for Dhlakama. Maximo Dias came in third with 42 votes.

In the legislative elections, Frelimo is ahead with 5,235 votes; followed by the UD with 258; the AP with 174; the Social, Liberal and Democratic Party [Sol] with 123; and Renamo with 92. There were 102 blank votes in the presidential elections and 111 in the legislative elections for Massingir District.

There were 10,377 registered voters in Chicualacuala District. A total of 9,465 people cast their ballots. Chissano received 8,346 votes, Dhlakama 87, Maximo Dias 57, and Wehia Ripua, Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] leader, received 55.

In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 6,456 votes, followed by the UD with 470, Renamo with 187, the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party [Fumo-PCD] with 176, and the AP with 132. [passage omitted, including 20-second break in transmission]

In Tete Province, officials at the polling stations at the Geology and Mines Institute revealed that 2,545 people voted at the three polling stations. A total of 484 people abstained. The following are the totals for the valid ballots: 2,305 in the presidential elections and 2,197 in

the legislative elections. The Frelimo presidential candidate received 1,274 votes. The Renamo candidate received 825. Pademo leader Wehia Ripua is third with 45 votes, and Maximo Dias received 15 votes.

In the legislative elections, the Frelimo Party scored 1,032 votes, Renamo 833, and the UD 96.

There were 182 blank and 52 null and void ballots in the presidential elections. In the legislative elections, there were 282 blank and 61 null and void ballots.

Unconfirmed reports from the Zobue administrative area of Tete Province's Moatize District say that Chissano is ahead with 2,037 votes to Dhlakama's 1,176. In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 1,401 votes to Renamo's 1,268. These figures apply only to certain areas we have been able to contact. [passage omitted]

A radio message from Chiuta says Dhlakama and Renamo are ahead in the area, with Chissano and Frelimo coming second, but no figures were provided. [passage omitted]

In Manica Province, vote counting yesterday indicated that Joaquim Chissano had 44.83 percent of the vote. Afonso Dhlakama is in second with 44.35 percent. In the legislative elections, indications are that Renamo has surged ahead with 50.27 percent, while Frelimo is only scoring 35.69 percent of the vote.

Vote counting is continuing in Sofala Province. Dhlakama and Renamo have the upper hand over Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party. By yesterday evening, Dhlakama had 42,087 votes compared with Chissano's 20,797 votes. In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 20,064 votes to Renamo's 39,359 votes. Indications are that Afonso Dhlakama and his party will maintain Renamo's advantage in the city of Beira and in other parts of Sofala Province. [passage omitted]

A total of 185,939 citizens cast their ballots in the city of Beira. [passage omitted]

Afonso Dhlakama and his party also continue to do well in Maringue. In 10 polling stations, Dhlakama scored 4,875 votes to Joaquim Chissano's 75. In the legislative elections, Renamo has already received 4,881 votes to Frelimo's 54.

In Buzi, it is believed that 80 percent of the people voted for Dhlakama and 10 percent for Chissano. In the legislative elections, it is thought that 70 percent of the people voted for Renamo and 15 percent for Frelimo. [passage omitted including 90-second break in transmission]

Preliminary data reaching the Namacurra District Election Commission indicates that Afonso Dhlakama is leading the presidential election for that district of Zambezia Province with 25,699 votes to Joaquim Chissano's 16,225. Renamo is also ahead in the legislative elections with 28,520 votes. Frelimo is next with 12,526.

and the UD coalition is third. These figures do not include two polling stations at Marroda, where results had not been posted by yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

Reports from Cabo Delgado Province say that one policeman shot another policeman dead at a Mozambique Cereal Institute warehouse in Pemba at about 2250 [2050 GMT] last night. Material belonging to the Cabo Delgado Provincial Elections Commission is being stored in that warehouse. [passage omitted]

Reports from Pemba-Metuge, Quissanga, Namuno, Ancuabe, Chiure, Mocimboa da Praia, and Mecufi indicate that Joaquim Chissano has received 98,888 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 31,225 votes. Pademo leader Wehia Ripua is third. In the legislative elections, Frelimo is first with 77,208 votes to Renamo's 35,529. The UD has enjoyed a significant percentage of the vote in all the areas mentioned above. [passage omitted]

The Cabo Delgado Provincial Elections Commission told Radio Mozambique this morning that vote counting has been completed in all the districts of the province. Commission spokesman (Brasao Paulume) said the movement of voter sheets, ballots, kits [preceding word in English], other documents, and other electoral material from the district capitals to the provincial capital will be concluded today. The operation began yesterday. [passage omitted]

A total of 2,971 valid votes have been counted on Ibo Island. Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo are ahead with 1,578 and 1,276 votes, respectively. Dhlakama and Renamo follow with 1,214 and 1,212 votes, respectively. The Mozambican National Union [Unamo] and Sol obtained 12 and 23 votes, respectively. Presidential candidates Carlos Jeque and Padimbe Kamati both received eight votes. [passage omitted]

Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party have won the multiparty elections in Chiure, the biggest electoral area in Cabo Delgado Province. According to provisional data released by the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat for Chiure District this morning, Chissano received 39,072 votes and Frelimo 29,884. Afonso Dhlakama and Renamo trailed with 10,386 and 13,966 votes, respectively. [passage omitted] Wehia Ripua came third with 2,875 votes, followed by Unamo Party leader Carlos Reis with 2,559. The UD coalition received 4,760 votes in the legislative elections for Chiure District. [passage omitted] In a nutshell, Joaquim Chissano enjoyed the preference of 63 percent of the electorate, while Afonso Dhlakama managed 16 percent of the vote. A total of 70,861 voters cast their ballots, but that figure includes about 5,000 to 7,500 blank and null and void ballots. [passage omitted]

Nampula Province is the country's largest electoral region. A total of 1,365,795 voters registered in this province. Despite our efforts, even preliminary information has been quite scarce. [passage omitted]

In the presidential elections in Nampula Province, Afonso Dhlakama is ahead with 3,868 votes. Chissano is in second with 2,310 votes. In the legislative elections, Renamo is ahead with 4,132 votes to Frelimo's 2,009. After the provincial capital, Monapo District is Nampula Province's biggest electoral area, with 112,510 registered voters. By yesterday, results had been received from 24 of the 115 polling stations that were in operation during the elections. Afonso Dhlakama was ahead in the presidential elections with more than 8,000 votes. Joaquim Chissano had more than 5,000 votes. In the legislative elections, Renamo was ahead by about 600 votes. This morning, we tried in vain to update those results with the STAE office for Monapo District. [passage omitted]

The Isle of Mozambique confirms the pro-Renamo trend that emerged in Nampula's coastal region during the electoral campaign. The chairman for the Isle of Mozambique District Elections Commission told us that 11,458 voters supported Afonso Dhlakama and 4,796 preferred Joaquim Chissano. Thus, Dhlakama got 52.4 percent of the vote to Chissano's 21.9 percent. The same happened in the legislative elections, with Renamo receiving 11,475 votes to Frelimo's 3,984. Renamo has received 52.4 percent of the vote compared with Frelimo's 18.2 percent. In the presidential elections, 1,538 votes were blank; 1,716 were null and void; and 1,430 people abstained. In the legislative elections, null and void votes totalled 2,211; 2,191 were blank; and 1,430 people abstained. Of the 22,150 voters initially registered on the Isle of Mozambique, 21,864 cast their ballots—about 93.8 percent of the potential electorate.

Nampula Province's coastal region has 435,296 registered voters to 930,500 in the provincial hinterland where, it is believed, Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo enjoy greater popularity. [passage omitted]

Reports from Namapa District, in the hinterland of Nampula Province, say that in the presidential elections, Joaquim Chissano is ahead with 28,076 votes to Dhlakama's 17,296. In the legislative elections, Frelimo received 21,038 votes to Renamo's 20,259. These reports come from 95 of Namapa's 128 polling stations. [passage omitted]

Reports from Inhambane Province say that Joaquim Chissano and his party are enjoying clear advantage. Most of the districts have completed vote counting and have sent the results to the Provincial Elections Commission. In general terms, Dhlakama has been coming in second in the presidential elections, but that has not always been the case in the legislative elections. Indications are that not everyone who voted for Joaquim Chissano placed the same trust in the Frelimo Party, which explains why the presidential candidate is enjoying a greater lead than his party. The UD coalition is surprising everyone. In some districts, it managed to do even better than Renamo. That happened in Jangamo, Inhassoro, Vilankulo, and Mabote Districts.

According to the figures we have received so far, Frelimo is ahead in the legislative elections in all districts, except northernmost Govuro District, where Renamo has the upper hand. Chissano is ahead in that district, however, with 5,717 votes to Dhlakama's 4,426. In the legislative elections, Renamo has 4,786 votes to Frelimo's 4,049. Frelimo is coming in second.

With the voting concluded, Chissano received 22,201 votes to Dhlakama's 3,804 in Homoine District. In the legislative elections, Frelimo had 16,092 votes to Renamo's 4,865.

Vilankulo has about 41,000 registered voters. Chissano received 23,901 votes to Dhlakama's 569. In the legislative elections, Frelimo received just over 17,000 votes. The UD coalition is in second with about 3,000 votes. Votes from 16 polling stations must still be counted.

Massinga is the district with the largest number of voters, but we have not received any definitive figures. Indications are, however, that Chissano and the Frelimo Party will win.

Reports from the city of Maxixe indicate that Chissano and his party are well in front. [passage omitted]

Reports from Maputo Province say that the STAE provincial office intends to announce the partial results of the presidential and legislative elections later this week. [passage omitted]

Data reaching our news desk from Maputo Province's Manhica, Magude, Boane, and Moamba Districts shows that Joaquim Chissano and the ruling Frelimo Party have a crushing advantage over their competitors. A total of 12,994 valid votes were counted in Magude District, of which Chissano scored 13,072 [number as heard], followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 590. In the legislative elections, the Frelimo Party is out in front with 11,500 votes to Renamo's 621. The UD coalition is coming third with 402 votes.

In Manhica, the Frelimo Party presidential candidate has scored 38,882 votes to Afonso Dhlakama's 1,056. AP presidential candidate comes in third with 405. Concerning the legislative elections, Frelimo is ahead with 32,023 votes. The UD coalition is coming second with 3,095. Renamo scored 1,249 votes.

In Boane District, Joaquim Chissano cranked out 18,098 votes to Afonso Dhlakama's 1,216. Maximo Dias is lying third with 173 votes. In the legislative elections, the Frelimo Party has scored 14,566 votes. The UD coalition follows with 1,494 votes and Renamo is next with 1,268.

A total of 13,499 valid votes were cast in Moamba. Joaquim Chissano is ahead with 19,975 [number as heard] votes, as opposed to Dhlakama's 641. Maximo Dias got 111 votes. Having scored 1,003 votes, the UD coalition is coming second in Moamba to the Frelimo Party's 10,248 votes.

More Election Returns From Various Provinces

MB0111201594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Officials who worked at polling stations in Sofala Province's Dondo District, are still holding ballot boxes and the respective return lists, which were scheduled to be sent to the headquarters of the Provincial Electoral Commission in the city of Beira on 31 October. The officials are demanding payment of allowances. [passage omitted]

Although votes have not yet been counted in the Dondo constituency, it is known that Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and his party are leading the presidential and parliamentary elections, followed by Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. Coming in third in the presidential elections is Maximo Dias, and in the parliamentary elections is the Democratic Union [UD—Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, National Democratic Party, and Mozambique National Party].

In Tete Province, several results have been released. In Cahora Bassa District, 15,422 voters cast their ballots in the presidential elections, and 14,668 in the parliamentary elections. The constituency has 19,776 eligible voters. There were 1,268 blank ballots, 773 were null and void, and 2,630 voters abstained from taking part in the presidential election. In the parliamentary election, 17,259 voters cast their ballots. There were 1,701 blank ballots, 850 null and void, while 2,587 voters abstained. Presidential candidate Joaquim Chissano received 12,447 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 1,678 votes. Maximo Dias came in third with 341 votes. Frelimo won the parliamentary election with 9,679 votes, followed by Renamo with 1,951, and UD with 1,035 votes. The Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party [Fumo-PCD] received 341 votes in the district.

Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo are leading the polls at 43 of the 53 polling stations in Tete Province's Changara District, followed by Renamo and Afonso Dhlakama.

In Angonia, the largest constituency of Tete Province, 66,600 ballots had been counted at 86 of the 96 polling stations. Renamo and Afonso Dhlakama are leading with 28,376 and 24,170 votes, respectively. Chissano received 16,376 votes and Frelimo 10,000 votes. Angonia constituency has 84,405 eligible voters. [passage omitted]

In Nampula Province, final results for the Monapo constituency have been released. Afonso Dhlakama received 43,779 votes, and Joaquim Chissano only had 24,341 votes. Carlos Reis had 4,616 votes. In the parliamentary elections, Renamo received 49,042 votes and Frelimo 19,232 votes. Coming in third was Carlos Reis' Mozambican National Union [Unamo] with 913 votes.

Monapo is the second largest constituency of Nampula Province, with 112,510 eligible voters.

Afonso Dhlakama is also leading in Nampula Province's Meconta District with 16,227 votes or 42.9 percent. Joaquim Chissano had 14,639 votes or 38.7 percent. In the parliamentary election, Renamo received 18,913 votes or 50 percent, followed by Frelimo with 12,407 votes or 32.8 percent. A total of 37,827 voters cast their ballots in Meconta, or 75 percent of eligible voters.

In Angoche District of Nampula Province, 98 of the 122 polling stations had already counted their votes by this afternoon. Afonso Dhlakama is leading with 33,700 votes, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 14,857 votes. Wehia Ripua of the Mozambique Democratic Party is coming in third with 1,884 votes. Renamo is leading in the Angoche's parliamentary elections with 35,773 votes, followed by Frelimo with 17,984 votes. The UD is coming in third with 2,029 votes. [passage omitted]

Still in the same province, Afonso Dhlakama is leading with a large majority in the Nacala Port constituency, followed by Joaquim Chissano. Padimbe Kamati comes last. Renamo is also well ahead of Frelimo in that constituency.

Final results for the Nampula District will be released on 2 November, though figures for Anchilo and Rapale constituencies are known. Afonso Dhlakama received 2,100 votes in Anchilo, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 1,201 votes, Wehia Ripua with 318 votes, Carlos Reis with 237 votes, and Maximo Dias with 189 votes. In the same constituency, Renamo received 2,484 votes; Frelimo, 991 votes; and UD, 146 votes. In Rapale constituency, which has 5,635 eligible voters, Joaquim Chissano received 2,015 votes, followed by Dhlakama with only 1,506 votes, Carlos Reis with 201 votes, Wehia Ripua with 187 votes, and Maximo Dias with 94 votes. Renamo is leading in Rapale with 1,697 votes, followed by Frelimo with 1,485 votes, and UD with 184 votes. [passage omitted]

In Zambezia Province, Joaquim Chissano is leading in the Mocuba constituency with 33,014 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 28,379 votes. Renamo is leading in that constituency with 28,689 votes, followed by Frelimo with 28,121 votes. Chissano and Frelimo scored more votes in the city of Mocuba and in the Mugeba and (Munhiba) locations, while Afonso Dhlakama and Renamo had more votes in the hinterland—namely in (Cabula), (Munaquia), (Lidula), (Intome), Alto Benfica, and Namanjavira, which are under strong Renamo influence. [passage omitted]

In Manica Province, Joaquim Chissano is leading in Guro and Manica Districts. In Guro, Chissano has received 4,800 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 3,430 votes. Frelimo has 4,018 votes and Renamo 2,818 votes. In Sussundenga District, Dhlakama has received 10,301 votes, followed by Chissano with 7,331. In the same constituency, Frelimo has 5,706 votes and

Renamo 11,436 votes. Coming in third is Wehia Ripua with 795 votes, followed by Carlos Reis with 562 votes, and Maximo Dias with 480 votes. In Barue District, Afonso Dhlakama is leading with 8,917 votes, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 4,521 votes, and Wehia Ripua with 500 votes. Dhlakama and Renamo are leading in Tambara and Machaze Districts.

In Cabo Delgado Province, both Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo are still leading in just about every constituency. In Namuno District, the third largest constituency, Chissano has 35,402 votes, followed by Dhlakama with 3,734 votes. Frelimo has 27,074 votes; Renamo, 6,179 votes; and the UD 3,814 votes. [passage omitted]

42% of Votes Counted; Chissano, Frelimo Lead

MB0111203894 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Unofficial estimates in Mozambique, after about 42 percent of votes have been counted, have the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] presidential candidate leading by 59 percent, and Frelimo by about 50 percent. The estimates say Afonso Dhlakama is coming in second in the presidential election with about 31 percent, while Renamo is also in second place with 33 percent.

The unofficial estimates say Afonso Dhlakama and his movement have their strongest power base in the central region, with about 70 percent of the Sofala electorate's support, compared to about 20 percent for Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo.

In Manica, Dhlakama has 44.42 percent of the votes, compared to Chissano's 43.93 percent, while Renamo has 50.5 percent and Frelimo 35.16 percent.

In Zambezia, Chissano and Frelimo are leading by 48 and 46 percent, respectively, compared to 41 percent for Dhlakama and 39 percent Renamo. In the other provinces, Chissano and Frelimo enjoy a comfortable advantage.

Chissano, Frelimo Said To Be Leading in Zambezia

MB0111210094 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano is leading throughout Zambezia Province. Counting by an independent source says Chissano has slightly more than 150,000 votes of the about 300,000 ballots already counted. Chissano is followed by Afonso Dhlakama with just over 130,000 votes. In third comes Wehia Ripua with slightly more than 7,000 votes, followed by Carlos Reis with about 9,000 votes, Maximo Dias, Vasco Campira Momboya, Carlos Jeque, and other candidates. In the parliamentary election, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] comes first, followed by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], though with a narrow difference. [passage omitted]

It is clear that Chissano and Frelimo are trailing in the city of Quelimane. A source who asked not to be identified attributes this to a number of factors, namely the high cost of living, lack of transport, high unemployment rate. In one of Quelimane's polling stations Chissano scored 378 votes, compared to 307 votes for Dhlakama. In Manhaua Ward, Dhlakama scored 394 votes and Chissano 343 votes. At times, there is a difference of 100 votes between the two candidates in the number of votes counted in city of Quelimane's polling stations. [passage omitted]

In Nampula Province, Chissano scored 59 percent of the votes in Lalaua, compared to 23 percent for Dhlakama. In the same constituency, Frelimo had 45 percent of the votes, and Renamo 28 percent.

Unofficial Figures Show Renamo Faring Better Than Expected

LD0111230894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Mozambique, the National Electoral Commission is expected to publish the results of the legislative and presidential elections only next week or thereabouts. However, the results known so far show that [President] Joaquim Chissano is unlikely to need a second round to gain the presidency. Things are more confused regarding the legislative election, where Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] looks to be in with a good chance of winning and forcing Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] to negotiate the formation of the government.

Our special correspondent Armando Pires reports from Maputo:

[Pires] An initial picture is beginning to take shape: Joaquim Chissano will fare much better in the presidentials than his Frelimo party in the legislative elections. In contrast, Afonso Dhlakama seems to be doing somewhat worse than Renamo.

The National Electoral Commission has not yet published any official figures. However, the picture emerging from a parallel count, which a credible source told me is in ONUMOZ's [United Nations Operation in Mozambique] possession, is that Chissano will win the presidential elections outright in the first round.

But the figures for the parliamentary election throw the political scenario into confusion: Frelimo may fail to secure an overall majority, and the difference between the parties is so small that Renamo might actually conceivably win.

Dhlakama's party is faring better than expected in Tete Province. The figures coming in from the suburban and rural polling stations in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces are enhancing Renamo's chances of success. It is also currently leading the count in Sofala Province.

One possible outcome might be for Frelimo to win but without an overall majority, and for Renamo to come first in the provinces that carry greater economic weight, namely Zambezia and Nampula, both crossed by the vital Beira corridor.

A political problem of major headache proportions is thus looming on the horizon. It is becoming clearer why the much mooted and desired meeting between Chissano and Dhlakama has so far failed to materialize: They are both waiting to find out about their respective bargaining powers. But at least both believe that dialogue is the only possible course from now on. [passage omitted]

European, UN Observers Declare Elections 'Free and Fair'

MB0211060394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] European observers of Mozambique's first multiparty elections after 16 years of civil war have proclaimed the elections free and fair.

European Union and UN observers say they believe that President Joaquim Chissano is likely to win the majority of between 54 and 55 percent of the presidential vote.

The three-day election last week culminated in a process that began two years ago when Chissano and Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] Afonso Dhlakama signed a treaty ending 15 years of war. The official count, slowed by poor roads and communications, was not expected before the end of the week.

Voting Said Conducted 'Peacefully,' No Incidents

MB0211113794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Report by Antonio Bernardo Cuna]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello made a preliminary statement this morning saying the voting process went off peacefully in the 7,244 polling stations which operate throughout the country.

Addressing a brief news conference, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello noted that the United Nations and its more than 2,300 international observers had not received any reports of important irregularities, incidents, or Electoral Law violations which could have a negative impact on the credibility of the elections. He referred to certain problems in the first day of voting, including the late opening of some polling stations. He said that and other problems were dealt with when the National Elections Commission [CNE] decided to extend voting by 24 hours. [passage omitted]

Renamo's Dhlakama on Elections, End of Civil War

BR0211114594 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Nov 94 p 4

[Report on interview with Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) leader, by Caroline Dumay in Maputo; date not given: "Mozambique: 'The War Is Over for Good!'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] They used to call him the "armed bandit." They said he was a rebel—stubborn and hard as a rock. That was just two years ago. Hidden away in his village of Gorongosa in the center of the country, Afonso Dhlakama could not even imagine living in the Mozambican capital. The peace agreements of 4 October 1992 changed the course of his life. The Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) leader has learned English as fast as politics. Comfortably established in a villa in Maputo, he is, at the age of 41, the country's number two strongman.

"It took us a lot of effort to ensure that peace was respected. Nobody had any confidence in us," Afonso Dhlakama explains today. After 16 years of civil war, the guerrilla fighter admits that he had trouble leaving the bush. His entire life was devoted to fighting. As a teenager, he was one of the first black soldiers in the Portuguese Army. When the fight for independence came, he joined up with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. In 1977, Afonso Dhlakama left the ruling party to join a group of renegades financed by the former Rhodesia. Renamo grew steadily.

'Khmer Noir'

"It was not the money or the arms that allowed us to fight. We needed the men," Dhlakama explained, tired of being taken for a puppet of the Cold War. An anticommunist militant from the very beginning, the nationalist has not changed his tune. "After 19 years in power, Frelimo's marxism has ruined the country. The people of Mozambique want a change and I am the possible alternative."

In a few months, the former resistance fighter has proven that he is capable of transforming a rebel movement into

a political party. Dressed in classic civilian suits, he has given himself the look of a presidential candidate. Thanks to the \$15 million provided by international donors (primarily Italy, the United States, and South Africa), he has traveled up and down the country. To everyone's surprise, this pudgy little man has attracted a lot of dissatisfied people.

To become credible, Afonso Dhlakama had to revamp his movement's image. Nicknamed the "Khmer Noir," Renamo soldiers committed horrific exactions. Accused of kidnapping children to enlist them in his troops, the former rebel leader saw that he had to play the transparency card. In July, more than 3,800 children were released from his military bases. "There are children like this everywhere," he says today. "In Frelimo, in SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Namibia, and even in Nelson Mandela's ANC. It is a part of African history."

Afonso Dhlakama changed the subject dryly. "I am very satisfied today. We fought to end the single-party system, and we won!" However, he immediately added, "we must prevent the international community from resting on its laurels. We will not accept the verdict from the ballot box if there is vote-rigging."

With close to \$1 billion invested in the peace process, the United Nations is crossing its fingers. Will today's enemies get along with each other on the political stage?

"If I lose, I am prepared to participate in the government to ensure national reconciliation," Afonso Dhlakama said. Anticipating the question that has been put to him countless times, the opposition leader flared up suddenly: "For God's sake! Tell everyone: I am not Angolan. I am not Jonas Savimbi. These elections are my victory, my baby, my new Mozambique. Here, the war is over for good!"

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